



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

IN MEMORIAM: FRANK RUSSELL.

IN Frank Russell, born August 26, 1868, at Fort Dodge, Iowa, who died at Kingman, Arizona, November 7, 1903, in early manhood, anthropology, and folk-lore particularly, lost a devoted student and an enthusiastic investigator, whose zeal recalled that of the lamented Cushing. He was a graduate of the University of Iowa (A. B., 1892), and before receiving his degree had participated in the Nutting Expedition (summer of 1891) to the region beyond the Grand Rapids of the Saskatchewan. In 1892-1894 he undertook an expedition to the country between the Great Slave Lake and the Arctic Ocean. The experiences of those years broke down his health and he never fully recovered. The results of his explorations and investigations of the Indian tribes of the regions visited (especially the Crees and Eskimo) are given in his book, "Explorations in the Far North" (pp. 290), published by the University of Iowa in 1898, which contains much of a folk-lore nature, including the English versions of a number of Cree myths of the cycle of Wiskatchak (corresponding to the Ojibwa Manabozho). From his Alma Mater he received in 1895 the degree of S. M., and in 1896 went to Harvard University, where he became Instructor in Anthropology, which position he held till shortly before his death, when continued ill-health made his residence in Arizona absolutely necessary. From Harvard he received the degrees of A. B. in 1896, A. M. in 1897, and Ph. D. in 1898. During the years 1901-1902 he was connected with the Bureau of American Ethnology, — his monograph on the Indian tribes of southern Arizona is now being prepared for publication. Dr. Russell was an active member of the chief anthropological societies. At his death he was a Councillor of the American Anthropological Association, and had been a Vice-President (Section H.) of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and President for 1901 of the American Folk-Lore Society. His retiring address as President of the American Folk-Lore Society, "Know, then, Thyself" (Journ. Amer. Folk-Lore, vol. xv. 1902, pp. 1-13) is an admirable statement of the claims of anthropology (including folk-lore) to a place in the curriculum of modern higher education, and an able exposition of its value in mind-training and the right development of the individual. It is a good example, also, of his style and mode of thought. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him, and was one of those whom the gods loved. The writer of these lines had but few chances to enjoy his companionship, but those counted for much.

His chief publications of a folk-lore nature are :—

1. An Apache Medicine Dance. *American Anthropologist*, vol. xi. 1898, pp. 367-372.
2. Myths of the Jicarilla Apaches. *Journal of American Folk-Lore*, vol. xi. 1898, pp. 253-271.
3. Explorations in the Far North. Univ. of Iowa, 1898, pp. 290.
4. Athabascan Myths. *Journal of American Folk-Lore*, vol. xiii. 1900, pp. 11-18.
5. Know, then, Thyself (Presidential Address). *Ibid.*, vol. xv. 1902, pp. 1-13.
6. Pima Annals. *American Anthropologist*, vol. v. n. s. 1903, pp. 76-80.
7. A Pima Constitution. *Journal of American Folk-Lore*, vol. xvi. 1903, pp. 222-228.

Alexander F. Chamberlain.